GREEKS OF BRUSSA VALLEY. Christians Who Have Been Settled for Two

Centuries in Turkey.

CONSTANTINOPLE, April 4 .- In the course of a few weeks the tourist season in the Levant will be in full swing. Every spring thousands of tourists visit Brussa, principally to try the famous hot mineral water baths, to see the sights of Brussa and to enjoy the exquisitely lovely views of the

This year one of the quaint Oriental sights will be lacking, because the bazaars have been destroyed by fire. The famous beautiful Green Mosque, however, is still on view, and of itself would repay a visit to the ancient capital of Othman; and Mount Olympus-the Anatolian one-still frowns poon the city.

The ordinary tourists who visit the lovely and fertile valley of Brussa see only a small portion of its beauties and learn nothing of the history of its inhabitants, and yet these inhabitants are a study of themselves. I refer specially to the Moraitic Greek settlers.

The progenitors of these Peloponnesians were prought to Turkey some two hundred years ago, to tend the Sultan's flocks of been and pasture them either in the valleys of Brussa and Mihalitz, or on the mountains of the Olympian range, wherever good pasturage could be found. In due course hese shepherds took unto themselves wives and Greek families grew apace. They being under the special protection of the sovereign lived in perfect security.

This race of Greeks has remained in Brussa valley ever since. They bear all the characteristics in speech, manners, feature and religion of their ancestors. Thus you will find in every one of their villages an Orthodox Greek church, fully equipped with priest, candle lighter, psalter, schoolmaster and church wardens (ephori).

The priest and schoolmaster are paid by tithes on the produce of the fields, and as a rule the priest carries on some other business to make ends meet. In fact, livings in this district are not fat, and as Goldsmith would say, "They would be passing rich on forty pounds a year."

The priests christen, marry and bury the members of their flock. Beyond that they are also charged with the blessing of harvests and flocks; and one curious sight which I witnessed is worthy of note here. Early one Sunday morning all the sheep, goats, cows and mares belonging to the villagers were assembled in a field close by. The priest, in full canonicals, came down, and with a bunch of hyssop and holy water besprinkled and blessed each individual animal.

These Greeks have kept themselves entirely apart from the Mussulmans and they were aided in so doing, as also in retaining their national characteristics, by the fact that the Sultan apportioned a large tract of splendidly fertile land in the valley to his shepherds and their families. By imperial charter their affairs were under their own management, in fact a modified form of home rule.

These lands are still held entirely by the descendants of the original Moraitic shepherds, and in this district there sprang up seven goodly villages known as the Pistica Horia (believers' villages). The village of Gouroukli, which is the first of these settlements out of Brussa, has a history of its own and boasts among other things that up to a very few years ago no Turk was known to enter the village.

Some of the villagers were always on guard and if a Turk was seen approaching too near-well, his earthly journey soon came to an end and he was started on a heavenly one. Even to this day the Gouroukliots do not look with favor on their Mussulman fellow subjects and strongly object to their pottering about the village.

The result of these somewhat drastic measures has been to preserve their ancient language; and to-day the women of roukli cannot speak any Turkish. At the next Christian village, Balukli, close by, where such strict watch and ward was not kept, the women folk speak nothing but Turkish, so much so that the services in the Orthodox Greek church are carried on in Turkish. As a rule, in these villages of the Believers the language is Greek, but it is spoken with such an accent and intermixed with so much ancient Greek that it is difficult to understand.

After these shepherds had settled they seem to have abandoned their pastoral babits and started agriculture and vine culture; but now the greater part of the district is planted with the large leaved mulberry tree, and the people devote themselves to sericulture, which is principally carried on by the women, and the primitive manners of these worthy women carry one's imagination back to bygone ages.

From the beginning of May to the end of June every house is vacated by its usual occupants and given up to the silk worms, the people sleeping out of doors until the worms finish spinning their cocoons.

A night spent at Tchatal Agil-han during the time of transporting these cocoons would be highly interesting to tourists.

Tchatal Agil is the village midway from Brussa to Mihalitz, and the carts conveying the cocoons stop here about midnight for two or three hours to rest the horses, and then drive on in companies, for security's sake, to Brussa. I have seen as many as 1,200 of these carts, each carrying about two hundredweight of cocoons, pass through Tchatal in one night. The bustle and confusion at the Hans-there are only two at Tchatal-can better be imagined than described.

That no serious disturbances take place speaks volumes for the people, especially when one takes into consideration the fact that police are as scarce at Tchatal as they are in the suburbs of London or New York when particularly wanted.

To return to our subject. The cocoons, arriving at Brussa, are at once sold, and with all despatch are sent to the spinning factories, where they are immediately put into hot ovens, and the chrysalis in the eccoon is killed before it has time to bore its way out of its silken prison to come forth in the shape of moth

Some of these spinning mills are worth a visit, as the delicate process of winding the silk off the cocoon is highly interesting The cocoons are thrown into boiling water and when the silk films are sufficiently soft three or four of them at a time are taken in the hands of the women operators, who keep the revolving reels supplied with silk film. These girls display wonderful derterity and quickness in joining any broken strands, and their aimble fingers

work with lightning speed. Nearly all the workers are women, young Greek and Armenian girls from the villages round about. Some of the mills employ two to three hundred of these girls, who wear short skirts of native made cotton stuffs, and most of them adorn themselves with chains of gold coins hung around their necks or dangling on their foreheads, giving a very picturesque appearance to the

workrooms. During the time they are in Brussa they are housed within the precincts of the mill and are jealously guarded by their employers. It is indeed a pleasure to see the happy smiling faces of these factory girls; contentment pervades their deportment, and there is a gerosel air of self respect and | trees with encouraging results.

tidiness about th in marked contrast to the us ctory girls.

They work from oun and think so cheap that even themselves well naid pence a day. Living is so small a sum more than suffices for their daily wants. daily wants.

Most of the spun silk is exported to France, but much is also woven into beautifully gauzy material by the women of the Brussa district in their own homes with hand looms, the cheapness of labor permitting primitive methods to be employed in the manufacture.

LIFE AND DEATH IN CHICAGO. The One Is Too Often Cut Short by Violent . Forms of the Other.

One of the pleasing features of Chicago as a place of residence is that one stand better chance of coming to a violent end there than anywhere else in the world.

Dr. Thomas Grant Allen has been keeping tab for the last ten years and now presents the following facts about Chicago. It has

1 violent death for every 950 living. 1 violent death in every 13 deaths from all

105 violent deaths for every 100,000 of the 6 violent deaths every day.

40 violent deaths every week. 4 Iroquois Theatre disasters every year.

50 miles of funerals every year. Loss to the community, 2,000 lives at \$1,000, Loss to families, 2,000 funerals at 4100, \$200,-

Loss to insurance societies, 2,000 at \$1,000, \$2,000,000

In Chicago suicides come first, railways second, falls third and murders fourth. In other cities railway accidents are first. suicides second and murders ninth.

Of all the forms of violence suicide ocntributes the greatest number to the death roll in Chicago. Previous to 1894 railway accidents caused more deaths than suicide Throughout the country this still holds.

In Chicago during the last ten years there have been 4,000 suicides and 2,000 killed by railroads. In 1886 the suicides passed the 100 a year mark and in 1893, only seven years later, had increased to more than three times that number. Since 1896 they have averaged more than one a day. As to murders, the city's bad reputation

in this respect is fully sustained by the facts. In 1902 Buffalo and Cleveland cities one-fifth the size of Chicago, had 2 and 8 murders respectively. Baltimore and Boston, cities one-third the size of Chicago, had 10 and 12 respectively. Philadelphia had 13; New York, 72; Chicago, 104.

delphia had 18; New York, 72; Chicago, 104.

The table of murders shows that since 1900 they have averaged more than 100 a year, and last year they were double those of 1901. The number of murders, therefore, has doubled in four years and now averages one every second day.

Contrast this state of affairs with that which obtains in other countries. In 1903 there were 24 murders in London, 15 in Paris, while in Chicago there were 142—that is, nine times as many as in Paris and six times as many as in London, although London is three and one-half times as large.

The London rate in Chicago would have given Chicago 7 murders, while the Chicago rate in London would have given London would have given London 500 instead of 24. Further, and this in connection with the few legal executions mentioned, perhaps, explains a great deal of the murder in Chicago, in London every one of the 24 murderers was apprehended except 4, who committed suicide. Of the 20 remaining 9 were sentenced to be hanged.

20 remaining hanged. In Chicago in 19 of the murders no In Chicago in 19 of the murders no made, and in 53 others no arrests were made, and in 53 others no convictions were secured, and only one convicted was hanged. That is, more than half the murderers escaped entirely, and of those convicted only one paid the extreme penalty. extreme penalty.

SOME CHINESE JOKES. Having Fun With the Barber, Portrait Painter and Doctor.

From the Grand Magasine. If there is any truth in what expert leaters tell us, the world's stock of iokes is ludicrously small-a dozen or two at the very outside. An early investigator int this momentous question, a certain Hierocles who lived some 1,500 years ago, put the num ber in his day at exactly twenty-one. The researches of Hierocles probably did not extend so far eastward as China, so there is no impropriety in asking now whether some of the jokes which abound in the literature of the Celestial Empire are entitled to the honor of originality or not. Here are three speci-

A careless barber, trimming a customer's ears-Chinese barbers pay particular attention to this part of the human anatomy-put his patient to great pain and uneasiness. "Are you doing my left ear now?" asked the victim. "No, sir; I've not quite finished the right ear yet." "Ah! I fancied you were trying to pass through to the left without going around."

A portrait painter without clients was adwised by a friend to paint a likeness of him-self and his wife and hang it in some conspicuous place, so that would-be customers might judge of his skill. He did so, and his father-in-law the next time he called immedistely saw the picture. "Pray," asked th stely saw the picture. "Fray, asked the visitor, "what woman have you represented there?" "Why, sir, do you not recognize your own daughter?" "My daughter!" was the indignant answer. "If you intend that to represent my daughter, how dare you paint her sitting thus intimately with a man whom I have never seen before, and who must be an entire stranger to her?" painter's feelings need not be described. The gibes at doctors are innumerable. The

following is a typical example: One of the judges in the nether region iespatched an imp to this world of ours to seek out and bring back a good doctor. "When," the imp was instructed, "you come to the house of a doctor before which you descry no complaining ghosts you will know you have found a man of the kind wanted." The messenger set out, but in front of every door he came to there was an imdoctor's mense throng of angry spirits proclaiming the wrongs they had suffered when in the flesh at the hands of the medicine man. Finally, however, he reached a house where there was but one solitary ghost flitting backward and forward. "This is my man," he said to himself; "he must surely be a clever When the imp came to make in quiries, however, he learned that the pracitioner had barely been in practice for a day!

ODD FORM OF TREE GRAFTING. How Mexicans Have Secured Curious Effects in Wood Coloring.

From the Pacific Fruit World. Some owners of forests of valuable woods are trying experiments in the southern part of Mexico with the walnut trees. It is generally known outside the trade that there are many kinds of walnut woods and that only part of them have so far been considered valuable from a commercial point of view. Now the scheme is to make these less valuable or worthless walnuts commercially

valuable. And the process is a curious one. It consists of opening the roots of the trees and inserting one or more nuts, which are quite small, from the best varieties of walnut trees. It is said that these nuts, which are carefully seuled in with wax or a stiff, waterproof stopper, impart a new or closer grain and coloring to the tree.

The southern Indians of Mexico have for centuries been in the habit of securing curious effects in coloring on fine woods by inserting in the above manner nuts of other trees into the roots of the living tree. An enterprising planter in Tabasco has been following out this Indian idea with curious results. He mentioned this to other bacien dados, and now several of them are experimenting with the coarser kinds of walnut

POEMS WORTH READING. The Ruhalyat of a .Versifier.

Wake! For the redd'ning East proclaims the Morn This day in me a New Resolve is born; No more my Manuscripts shall roam unbought, Nor shrivel in an Editor's Hot Scorn

Whether from Boston or Manhajtan's Isle. Whether the page with Thought or Tear beguile. My Poems come back surely One by Oue plainly see that I must change my Style. III.

Each Morn an Inspiration brings. Ab, well! Henceforth, I shall but Tales of Laughter tell Touch not on Death, or Sin, or Deep, or High, But play the Fool. The Tragic will not sell ·IV. I'll dip my nen and to the tune of Spring

For 'tis the present Fashion so to sing. Some write for Glory and go hungry; some foil for Remembrance in the years to come: I'll take the Cash and let the Credit go. Better to live on Ple than chew a Crur

One sprightly Lyric to the world outfling:

And it shall chime with Nonsense undilute

Perhaps some Genius with his Burning Per May scorch his story on the Hearts of Men. May limn the Truth and please the Public too Perhaps he may, Perhaps -- but then -- but then --VII.

Thalls, come! And thou, too, Momus, speed!
My gas bill and my rent reveal my need. Descend ye on me and your gifts bestow. That I may write what All the World will read.

The Faithful Proofreader's Epitaph. Hic facet

P. Reader: Who ne'er from good deeds held aloof, And never did a mean one. He never passed a "dirty" proof. And never spoiled a "clean one

The comma, hyphen, colon, too, Each one his willing servant, And eke the dele, tried and true He penned with ardor fervent

He gladly read the stiffest "take No detail ever slighting, But labored patiently to make "The reading like the writing. He never cussed the editor-

His way was much the better: P. Reader was the creditor. The editor his debtor. 'Twas not acknowledged here below

Now he is gone to where it Is said we've all an equal show And payrolls go by merit. His work is ended here on earth-

He got few of the prizes; Now that Great Reader knows his worth, Who marks our last "revises." He never passed a dirty proof, for ever spoiled a clean one

He laid the warp—now comes the woof: God send it be no mean one! A Frelic With the Vagrem Boys. he night owl is hooting "To-whit" and "To-whoo" Where the slender church steeple looms in the

twilight. oofs of the city are fading from view, And I'm romping along with my comrades t night.

"Hullu" comes a cheery voice down the old street:
"Hullu" and "Hullu" echoes the glad refrain.
Then a cavalcade ewoops to the jolly retreat. And the village green's peopled with fellows again t's "Beard the red lion." "Pomp-pomp pull away."

"High spy." "The sheep stealer" and "Tag. you t's frelic and rollic and madcap and play. While the owl from the hillside reechoes "To

cloud scurries swift o'er the face of the moon; The forms disappear and the voices are still. ht then from my dreams I awaken too soon— The city sleet's weeping its tears on my still. HORACE SEYMOUR KELLER.

A Song of the Season.

From the London Daily News.

Fair wakes the world in the golden dawn of April.

Flushed with happy dreams to the young heart's Fresh, like her larks, from a dew bath in the daisles.
Wintry woes behind her, and her blise before.
Pair, how fairi with a grace twixt tears and laughter.
Tears of tender rain hid in violet eyes.
Laughter of Lent lilles in hair the wet wind tangles, Earth breathes out her love in the year's sourise.

Perfect stands the world in the full June daylight.
Glowing like a bride robed to meet the bridal
hour. Low, warm winds bear the breathing of the roses Doves croon and coo from their hidden blissful

Soft, how soft, comes the sighing of the summer.
Over thymy ways where the brown bees hide.
While with light and music, with joy of woods
Earth and sun are wed at the year's noontide.
Merry laughs the world in the rich September

Russet leaves and red round her matron brows; Glad with gold of harvests and ruddy glee of With her happy burden the rosy Mother bows.

Earth beholds her fruit in the year's sunset. Dold lies the world in the darkness of December Gray with duties done to the hushed heart'

Lapped in leaden clouds from the kisses of the

sunshine.
All her joys behind her, and a sleep before.
Still, how still, while her forest lands forsaken
Stretch their empty arms to her shroud of white.
Muto as her nests are, and faded like her roses,
Earth is lying dead in the year's midnight.
S. GERTRUDE FORD.

Home Again.

From the Houston Post.

Babe, be good to daddy,
Mother isn't here;
Babe, be good to daddy,
Lie still, that's a dear;
That's right, chew your thumb and coo,
Daddy's all alone with you,
If you yell what will he do?
Daddy's full of fear.

Babc. be good to daddy— Yes, indeed, you can. Have whate'er you long for. Here's a painted fan That your mother prizes high. Here's your mother's beads, and, why! Here's dad's watch! Now bye-o-bye, Be a little man.



The Bight Season From the New Orleans Times-Democrat. Woo not a woman in winter:
Woo her in summer or spring.
When the flowers are all in bloss
And the birds begin to sing.

I know the snow of the mountains And the maids in the vales below And how in the spring and summer Melt both women and snow!

Aye, my first love was the circus.

And my heart was in the snare. For the sawdust ring was brighter Than a sparkling solitaire. From the gardens of enchantment Still the olden perfume blows.

Por the tanbark whiff was sweeter Than the scenting of the rose Thrilling syllables once uttered

Ever in my mind will čling, For the clown was wiser, gayer, Than is Cupid's whispering Thirty years we've been acquainted-Bless me, how the years take flight-But with steadfast, true devotion I shall call again to-night.

The Infant Terrible. She's only six.
Say, how does she stow
Those wenderful things within her? a pound of stuffed dates las but a half show Tween breakfast time and her dinner. She's shopping with ma.

Four sodas with never a quiver. Three plates of ice cream And caramels, say, For supper fried becon and liver.

And she puts away

QUESTIONS AND ANSWERS.

Did Pontius Pilate commit suicide? What author ity, if any, is there for such a belief? CATHERINE BARKER. The last appearance of the procurator of Judes in profanc history was when he was elted to Rome n 37 to answer for his administration of his prov face and in particular to justify his cruelties is quelling an insurrection at Samaria, this being recorded in Josephus. Enseblus (Hist Eccl. 11.7) is authority for the story of his sufeide. The chronicle of Malalas affirms that he was beheaded in the reign of Nero. Among the legends of the fate of Pilate are these, all plous fables: Disregarding the fact that Pilate did not reach Rome until after the death of Tiberius some chronicles leclare that that Emperor degraded him and sen him to die in exile. According to another account he was smitten with remorse and dragged out wretched existence, branded upon his brow with a stigma of reprobation which marked him as the executioner of Christ and a thing to be shunned of all men. The old legend that he died at Vienne, in Dauphing, is a later derivation from Mons Pilatus originally Mons Pileatus, the "mountain hooded (with snow)", it became corrupted to Pilatus and the eponymic story arose. A late legend recites tha when Caligula decreed his death Pilate com mitted suicide at Rome, the body was consigned to the Tiber, which then overflowed its banks, and i became necessary to carry the corpse to Gaul, where it was deposited in a deep mountain pool beneath Mons Pilatus. The apocryphal writings of Pontius Pilate include his acts, preserved in Justin and Tertuilian; and the "Sentence," a pretended discovery in Aquileia, written in Hebrew letters or parchment, but of which nothing but the Italian translation was ever seen. A text of the latter has within the month been found in the Thieves' Market in the city of Mexico and is astounding

What is understood by the term figured num-bers and how does the term arise? Are not all numbers figures? PHILOMATH. The reference is probably to figurate numbers Formerly there were many classifications of num-bers, but in popular usage outside of mathematical work the only survival is the class of odd and even. The fleurate numbers are an old Greek device of greater curiosity than utility. The mathema-tician Hypsicles formulated the rule: "It as many numbers as you please are set out at equal intervals from 1, and the interval is 1, their sum is a triangular number: if the interval is 2, a square: if 3, a pentagon, and generally the number of angles to greater by two than the interval." . The sel "5.3 8, 10, 15 are triangular, as may easily be shown by arranging the respective number of dots in diminishing balanced lines: so. also, 4, 9, 16, 25 are square. The same system has been extended to space of three dimensions; the numbers 4, 10, 20 are pyramidal, and the series 8, 27, 64 cubical.

On what authority is it that Judas Iscariot is represented as having red hair? There is, of course, no reference to it in the New Testament. ALBANY.

This feature is only one of the many things which grew up in the apocryphal and sadly scandalous legends of the early Church concerning the traiton It is a very old characterization, but no ultimate authority for the ruddy locks is discovered The French have a little story that is to the point "A red headed man came into a parlor where, among others, was a Jesuit. The latter remarked to his neighbor in an undertone: 'That man is as red headed as Judas. This sally of inopportune erudition cost him dear. The newcomer, who had overheard the remark, promptly replied s not at all certain, sir that Judas had red hair it has been proved only that he was of the compagni

Did Congress vote for its members an increasing salary and back pay? In what year was it? A. B. WATERS.

By the act of March 8, 1873, the salary of the President was increased from \$25,000 to \$50,000; that of the Chief Justice was increased to \$10,500; of the Vice-President, officers of the Cabinet, Associate Justices and Speaker to \$10,000; of Senators and Representatives to \$7,500. So far as concerns the members of Congress this increase was made retroactive for the two year term just ending. the back pay feature. The popular objection to the salary grab was so pronounced that there could be no mistaking it and the act of January 20 1874, repealed all of the former law except the provisions relating to the President and the Su reme Court. Many of the Congressmen who again when the popular clamor arose.

Is radium a mineral, a vegetable or a product o ARTHUR RIDGE It is a metallic element, produced in its free state is an element by nice chemical analysis. . It occur in nature in the mineral pitchblende in excessivel minute quantities. Pitchblende is somewhat widely distributed, the principal source of the materia that has lent itself most readily to the sogregation the element being in Austria. The recognition of the element came at the close of a long series of investigations into bodies possessing radio-activity. The whole subject is still engaging the forts of physicists and fresh discoveries may e expected.

Has there ever been found a diamond larger the the Koh-1-noor? If so, please let me know name and the place of discovery? DIAMOND. The precedence of the Koh-l-noor is rather ro-mantic than based upon the actual carats of its weight, for it is only 102% carats in its present , although it is said to have weighed 794 carate before its repeated cuttings. Other cut diamonds which surpass it in weight are the Orioff of 196 arats, the Victoria of 180 carats, the De Beers of 225 carats, the Regent of 136 carats and the Tiffan of 125 carats. The greatest diamond of all time the Premier, lately discovered in South Africa weighing uncut 3,082 carats and about as large as good sized hunk of furnace coal.

According to the latest available figures, how do Rio de Janeiro and Buenos Ayres compare in regard to population? gard to population?

These figures are taken from the current volume of the Statesman's Year Book: Buenos Ayres in the census taken May 10, 1895, had a population of 663,854; estimated for December 31, 1903, 891,258; and Whitaker assigns it a population in 1905 of million in round numbers. In 1890 the population of Rio was 522,651; in 1900, 750,000; but the curren Whitaker assigns to it for 1905 674,972. The me than Rio at these several periods, but enjoying algher rate of growth.

Please decide if the English of this statement accrrect: "The best and biggest white waist mant facturers in the United States." The word "biggest is the point at issue.

IRVING DAVIS. So it would seem, very properly at issue. The English is not correct for the reason that it in olves such an amphibology as should seriously in with the employment of the sentence sublished in the streets of Askelon It is greatly to feared that the daughters of the Philistine

Please help me to identify a poem which has something to do with little supper and no place to sleep. I know that this is a shabby way to recollect verse, but my memory for jingle is poor.

C. N. MURRAY.

This may answer the description. It is by Charles William Stubbs in the second stanza of "The Conwith little to sup on

And nowhere to sleep. The little will much be If the little can keep.

Please inform me as to the location of the Mills apartment house in New York. 2. Is there any news company dealing in foreign publications? HENRY O. WAGNER. No Mills apartment is found in the list of apart.

nent houses. Mills House No. 1 is at 160 Bleecke street, Mills House No. 2 is at 16 Rivington street and a third is planned for erection on the north east corner of Thirty-sixth street and Seventh avenue. 2. The International News Company, 83 Duane street.

Please give me the correct way of expressing \$250 in words. Should it be "two hundred and nity dollars" or "two hundred fifty dollars"?

There is authority for each locution; the meither is incorrect. But the weight of usage so reponderates on the side of the former as to make the latter seem out of order. The form without the conjunction was more common in the English of

What is the proper pronunciation of the word Celt with the soft c has the authority of lone sage. Back of that usage lies the contrary fac that the ancient people whose name is thus pre-served, probably called themselves Kelts. There fore there are two forms of the word, with c and l respectively, to present the English and the original ronunciation. But of the word Celt only on pronunciation is proper, that with the soft c.

What is the source of the common saying "With all thy faults I love thee"? J. D. KELLY. England, with all thy faults I love thee still— My country! and, while yet a nook is left Where English minds and manners may be found Shall be constrained to love thee. It is from Cowper's "Task," book it., line 206.

I shall take it very kindly if you will ask your readers to help me out as to an old Irish poet, which began, as well as I can recall:

POLITICAL NOTES.

Maxina Gorky means the "Bitter One" in the

King Edward has nine motor cars.

Prince Louis Napoleon is a General in the Russian Army. This is not a reminder of Mos 'In 1900 we sold to Cuba goods to the value

Last year our imports from Cuba amounted to \$95,857,858, and we exported to Cubs \$44,569,812. Rufus Bullock, the only Republican ever elected Governor of Georgia and who played

of \$7,296,613 and bought from her \$31,747,229.

a conspicuous part in the reconstruction period, is now spending his declining days in the village of Albion, N. Y., his boyhood home. Senator Gorman's seat in the United States

Senate was formerly occupied by Stephen A Douglas of Illinois, Lincoln's great and unsuccessful rival and the early political pre-Douglas made ceptor and mentor of Gorman. Gorman, when a lad of 13, a Senate page. Gorman is so ill that many of his old friends do not believe he will return to his seat in the

Senate. Chauncey F. Black in 1890, speaking of Gorman's defeat of the Force bill, said "It is possible that in time, at some degenerate period not now anticipated, the Demo cratic party, to which has been committed the keeping of free institutions in this country may forget the matchless service performed in this instance by Arthur P. Gorman and his knightly associates in the Senate, who, though equal, chivalrously accepted and obeyed his leadership for the common good: but it is not likely. It is a service which will grow in the public estimation as the years roll on, and as the blessings of self government, thus saved, shall become more and more ap-

Mr. Black also said of thorman at that time: Nor is this the first time Mr. Gorman has saved the Democratic party from disaster. When his share in the election of President Cleyeland and in the defeat of the monopoly plot to count him out and defraud the people of their choice, as in 1877, comes to be fully written it will be a chapter of extraordinar revelations. But for his order, issued on his own responsibility to the Democrats to celebrate that victory and keep on celebrating it day and night until it should be acknowledged the country would not have been aroused to the machinations of the monopolists until placed where Tilden was. The real leader of '84 was the self-same leader of '90, who now, upon the higher stage, and in full view of an anxious country, has shown, in admirable development, knowledge, sagacity, courtesy and resolution, so commingled as to make the almost perfect political chieftain."

Gorman never liked Cleveland and Cleve land couldn't abide Gorman. Yet it was Gorman who in a personal conversation several vears ago acquitted Cleveland of the charge of ingratitude to William C. Whitney

after the '92 campaign. Whitney had nominated Cleveland and engineered the campdign. After the triumph a story was circulated that Cleveland had turned his back on Whitney. Many in the inner circles of the Democratic party believe

that yarn to this day. As a matter of fact Cleveland wrote a letter to Whitney offering him any place within his gift "either at home or abroad." Whitney couldn't speak of the letter for publication, but he showed it to Gorman, whose only reply was 'I didn't think old Pepperpod had it in him

to write such a letter."

Later on Gorman told the story of Cleve-

land's offer to Whitney to a few of his inti-

mates. Gorman's illness recalls another hitherto unprinted incident. He and the late Dan Voorhees, for many years United States Senator for Indiana and the original Simon pure "Tall Sycamore of the Wabash. opposed to Cleveland's nomination at Chicago in 1892. Whitney was Cleveland's manager

in that convention. nights before Cleveland was nominated Voorhees and a bunch of Indiana delegates and several delegates from other States called on Whitney. In a formal speech Whitney Voorhees declared that he, Whitney, was the only man who could reconcile warring New York State factions and that he must permit his name to go before

the convention Two pink spots like tiny suns rose in Whitnev's cheeks as he peremptorily cut Voorhees

"That'll do, Voorhees, " he said. "I'm here for Cleveland. You know it. Let's have no more of this nonsense. Cleveland didn't know of this episode until long afterward.

John J. Cummins of Syracuse is a candidate for Lieutenant-Governor on the Democratic State ticket this fall. He is 40 and began life selling newspapers and now he is at the head of one of the largest corporations in the State, the Syracuse Lighting Company. which supplies all of Syracuse and the surrounding towns with light. Ten days before President Roosevelt de-

livered his speech on "The Man With the Muck Rake" Representative Longworth delivered a speech with the same title at Chicago, but then the President's sor-in-law heard his father-in-law deliver the Muck Rake speech minus the progressive income tax feature at the dinner of Speaker Cannon to the Gridiron Club in Washington early in March.

President Roosevelt believes that a man who rests rusts. "Back to the people!" is to be Bryan's cam

paign slogan in 1908; John F. Gaynor, just convicted of con spiracy to defraud the Federal Government at Savannah, was treasurer of the Demo-

State committee of New York in 1808 He remarked after Bryan's overwhelming "The party's assets in the State are a barrel

Bryan buttons." Marre Henry Watterson now denies that he said "William R. Hearst will control the next Democratic convention." Marse Henry says that what he did say was that the and Hearst forces, united, would probably be able to control the next Democratic con

vention.

L. F. Petrie, a Clarksville, Ark., merchant, just 21 years old, has been elected Mayor after a one day campaign. He had no intention of becoming a candidate until the day before election, when some young friends persuaded him to run.

Was Tammany an Algonquin, Iroquois, Oneida, Onondaga, Athabasca, Attakapa, or g Cayuga, Seneca, Shawanoe, Wyandot, Mohican, Huron, Cherokee, Mohawk, Ojibway, Chickasaw, Catawba, Dakota, Delaware, Chinook, Shoshone, Tuscarora, Uchee, Sahaptin, Chitemachas, Lenni Lenape?

NO FLESH POTS FOR CONNOR. On "Fedder" Diet He Hops, Skips and Jumps Past His Rivals.

Washington lunch rooms, for Lewis Connor, a rising young athlete of the Washington (D. C.) high school. Plain grains, fruits and nuts, says Good Health, are his selections when preparing to reach for the laurel wreath. Mr. Connor's

None of the flesh pots of Egypt, nor of the

In summarizing the work of Connor it will be found that out of the fifteen or more events in which he has entered he has won eight, finished second in three, and run third in one, making three the total number of times he has been unplaced in his entire

During all of Connor's work in the high shool he attended shool and the post office from three in the afternoon until twelve at night. At the end of the second year, by permission of Principal Wilson, be studied during the summer of 1904, and that fall he took an examination which began, as well as I can recall:

One winter's day long, long ago,
When I was a little fellow.
A piper wandered to our door.
Grayheaded, blind and yellow.

If my memory does not fall me I think the poem is called "Caigh and Pinen O'Leary." Who was the author and where can I and the poem?

J. J. Werrs. Announcement

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ONE LEGGED ATHLETES. Records Made by Men With Serious

Handleap. Although most of us have seen, or at least have heard of, the one legged cricketerseleven of whom were often wont, in the days when the game was not so strictly disciplined as it is at present, to oppose an eleven of one armed players—one legged athletes are by no means common, and a one legged golfer is probably unique. Yet such a phenomenon does exist, in the person of a member of the Bulwell Artisan's Club, who, it is said, plays a very sound game. He, in all probability, however, acquired the rudiments of the science when acting as a caddie in days previous to the accident that necessitated the amputation

That such a handicap as the loss of a leg does not incapacitate a man from excelling as a swimmer, says the London Tit-Rits, has been conclusively proved on more than one occasion. One of the foremost exponents of the natatory art at the present day labors under this disadvantage, and many old frequenters of Brill's Baths at Brighton will remember the head swimming master, Camp, who, despite the fact that he had but one leg, was not only an adept at trick swimming, but in the matter of pace could give a start and a beating to many who had the normal number of limbs

of his limb.

More than once has a one legged cyclist won a race, and not so long since such a one, named West, used, with a liberal start, to hold his own with the speediest professionals. Kilpatrick, too, must be dowed with as much power in his one leg as most men have in their two, if we consider the many daring feats he has accomplished on his cycle, foremost among which are his standing with his machine on the summit of the 100 foot high Laxey Wheel,

in the Isle of Man, and his descending at breakneck speed the east steps of the Capitol at Washington.

The annals of foot racing contain more than one record in point. We read how once Newmarket Heath was the scene of a race between two cripples each baying a race between two cripples, each having a wooden leg. In the presence of a goodly throng, among whom was the Merry Monarch, "they started fair, and hobbied a good pace, which caused great admiration and laughter among the beholders; but the tallest of the two won by two or three yards." Again, over a hundred years later, the tallest of the two was a gertain one legged man named in 1799, a certain one legged man, named Carter, backed himself to cover six miles within the hour, and performed the feat with six minutes to spare.

with six minutes to spare.

Some years since a wrestler named Binet gained much kudos among the habitués of Continental fairs less by his wrestling prowess, although that was not inconsiderable, than by his being handicapped by the loss of a leg. This notwithstanding, he always made a gallant and not infrequently a successful show, his great height, strength and weight standing him in good stead. He excelled, too, in feats of strength, and was specially notable for his skill in stead. He excelled, too, in feats of strength, and was specially notable for his skill in casting a heavy blacksmith's hammer. To a trial of skill with this implement he was wont to issue a general challenge and it was but seldom he found his master.

Nothing one would say, is more calcu-Nothing, one would say, is more

lated to place a boxer at a disadvantage than the loss of a leg. Yet Thomas Kench, a burly 15 stone man, topping 6 feet by some 3 inches, well held his own with the gloves with such as had the temerity to face him in the arena of the booth with which he and other boxers travelled the fairs and race courses in the days when

pugilism flourished.

Not only did he take on all comers at mimic warfare, but on one occasion at least he stripped in the ring for serious fray, his opponent being a Leicester butcher, who thought to compensate for his inferiority in pounds and inches by his superior stricts. In this however, he was misactivity. In this, however, he was mis-taken, for the long left of the cripple, which he was unable to avoid, put him out of time after seventeen well fought rounds.

PAYING OFF THE CHEROKEES. How the Indians Received Their Money and Paid Their Debts.

The Cherokee nation literally rolled in money when the six and one-half million dollars received from the sale of the Cherokee strip was disbursed among the tribal citizens, writes a Bartlesville correspondent of the Kansas City Star. The per capita share was \$265.7). The payment was made usually with two \$100 bills, one \$50,

one \$10, one \$5 and 70 cents in silver. The money was disbursed by Zeke Starr, treasurer, and Henry Effort, assistant treasurer of the nation. Most of the Indians were in debt, and creditors swarmed in towns where the payments were made T. A. Latta, who attended these payments

in recalling incidents lately said: "Much has been told of the dishonesty of the Indian, but in this payment there were many examples of integrity. At Tahlequah an old fullblood woman, perhaps 60 years old, a widow, drew for eleven participants in the fund. : She had traded with many of the merchants who sat at the tables between which she had passed. After the money had been counted out to her she swept the entire amount into her apron and, holding a corner in each hand, she passed from trader to trader, pausing berore each until each had taken a sufficient amount to balance her indebtedness Not once did she count the change or investigate the account. She was honest, and conscious of her own integrity did not question the honesty of another. This was only one case. There were scores like it, and, though not pleasant to relate, the confidence thus placed was sometimes be-trayed. There are cases where the greedy creditor took a handful and gave back no trayed.

change.

"A mixed blood of some astuteness came to settle his account with a trader. In looking over his account he discovered a charge for a side saddle, amounting to \$15. He had not made such a purchase and had the bill remedied without trouble, \$15. and had the DHI remedled without trouble, the will old trader merely teding his book-keeper to place the item to John Doe's ac-count. The bookkeeper himself is authority for the statement that in this way that self-same, seddle was collected for eighteen

times In Claremore bankers were in attendprowess on the cinder path and in the jumpance from Coffeyville, seeking deposit-for their banks. One store in the town had a safe of moderate dimensions and se ing pit have created a furore in Washington curity, and this store was headquarters for bankers and collectors alike. The merchant himself had a mere bagatelic of some \$120,000 on the payment. per the counting room was filled with eclectors and bankers. A parlor table was called into use and money as high as one's

chin was stacked on every inch.

It was the minute for verifying the menorandum of the day. On one particular orangum of the day. On one particular evening there was on this table at one time close to half a million dollars in crisp new treasury notes. Lapsful of money? There were wagon loads of it! It was no uncomwere wagon loads of it: It was no through mon thing to change a hundred dollar bill for a 5 cent sale. And the searcity of change was responsible for the custom of charging 25 cents for changing a bill of that denomina-tion. INSTRUCTION Business Schools.

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McClure, Phillips & Co. New York. CAPTURING WOLF BOUNTIES stories Told of Methods; of Matchin

Thirtees or said and the The method by Which a Merqueste work bury a quantity of meat in the spoy of the winter, and above the meatate place traps, which were also covered by spow in the regular course of precipitation.

In due time the meat ripened sufficiently give hints of its whereabouts, and was then sought by the welves, which digits dewnward, sprung the traps and the beauty.

One, more cunning than his fellows, avaided the trap by tunnelling sinder to and spouries the bait without exchanging his hide souther. The method of catching wolves by trapping is a fair one, but what shall be said of the L'Anse man who, capturing a female wolf, L'Anse man who, capturing a lemaie won, taught her to become a decay for the gallants of her tribe? With a long chain about her neck made fast at one end, she was allowed a wide range of capturity. She sang for company, and when admired appeared sired desperately with them.

firted desperately with them.

The wall shiver took position outside of his cabin door, in his jaws the stem of a cobi pipe, across his knees a long range rifle. A sneaking gray form from coquettish salutation from the captive, the crack of a rifle and the whistle of a hullst forged each a link whe chain of tragedy that placed \$175 in to the chain of tragedy that placed \$175 in to the chain of tragedy that placed \$175 in to the chain of tragedy that placed \$175 in to the chain of the captimer was a fast friend to her captor and seemed to enjoy, the haven wrength on the chivalry of her the contract of the captor and seemed to enjoy.

SCHOOL FOR CARD PLAYERS.

F. R. says: A bets that in two hand, after the trids are up, it is not necessary to win the trick less trumps are led.

In the last twelve tricks the second player must head the trick if he can, no matter what is led.

C. W. B. says. When the last card is taken up it is the exposed trump, of course. Has not the player who gets this exposed card a right to leak at the card his adversary gets? Again. Can a player molding dix score any other, eld at the same time?

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